The Threatened Italian Insurrection.
The following is the Paris correspondence of the London Times, dated Friday, January 31, 5
P. M.:—

The following is the Paris correspondence of the London Times, dated Priday, January 31, 5 P. M.:—

Private letters from Geneva of the 29th uit, state that the refugees, French, Poles, Germans, Italians, &c., who had been sent into the canton of Vaud, have all returned to that city and its neighborhood. Mazzini is still in Geneva, and or some time past has been actively engaged in the recruiting service of the revolution. He has money in abundance; but it is certain that these resources do not proceed, as has been absurdly stated in some of the Paris and Swiss socialist iournals, from the English clergy out of hatred to the Pope," but rather from rich families in Lombardy and other parts of Italy, several of whom, there is little doubt, have acted under intimidation, and the threat of the confiscation of their property in the event of the issurrection now in course of preparation in Italy succeeding. But from whatever source the revolutionary treasury is supplied, it is affirmed that money is in abundance at Mazzini's headquarters. Numbers of men—the far greater part refugees—are recruited, receive pay in advance, and are regularly draughted off to England, whence a part of this new expedition will set out. A considerable sum is set apart for the purchase of arms also in England, and these calculations seem to be made as if the certainty existed of completing the preparations for again lighting the flame of civil war over the whole of the Italian peninsula. The expedition, when sufficient in numbers and equipments, will not proceed, in the first instance, to any part of the Roman territory will probably be the point selected at first. It is encoulated that, in the first encounter, any portion of the Neapolitan troops that may oppose the "army of liberation" will be worsted; and that is to be considered as a signal for the simultaneous rising of the patriots of Italy.

On the other hand, Garbaldit is expected from New York with two versels full of volunters, most of whom have served in Mexico. He has given out t

Naples.
All these proceedings are perfectly well known to Austrian government, as well as the names of one of its Italian subjects who have, either votarily or otherwise, contributed to the Mazzini in; and, if the information received may be those of its itanan subjects the distributed to the Mazzini loan; and, if the information received may be trusted, the Austrians are determined to enter and occupy the Swiss territory in the spring, in order to put an end, once for all, to this state of things. No government can stand quietly by and allow its tranquility to be constantly menaced by those whose avowed object is revolution, and who are not merely abeltered as refugees by a neutral State, but comforted and encouraged. Should the proposed occupation be effected, it must, of course, interest, in the highest degree, the French government. The question is, perhaps, soil more difficult than the one with Prussia, and for which the Peinforcements on the frontier were demanded by the late Minister at War.

The Health and Position of Henry V., of France.

I noticed yesterday, saven Paris letter of a recent date, the fact of a message or manifesto being shortly expected from the Count of Chambord. It appears that for some time past the little Court of Henry V. has been in a state of much agitation, owing to the efforts made to resume the interrupted negotiations for the "fusion" of the two branches. The Emperor of Austria is described as lending his zealous co-operation towards this branches. The Emperor of Austria is described as lending his zealous co-operation towards this end, and he has more than once written to the Count of Chambord on the subject. It is also stated that hopes are entertained that the late Comman ferin-Chief of the army of Paris may be induced to avow himself a decided supporter of the "fusion," and that instructions have been communicated to a diplomatic personage in Paris to that effect. Marshal Marmont has also written repeatedly to another diplomatic personage in Faris to that effect. Maran-1 Marmont has also written repeatedly to another personage, who now is, or was lately, at Claremont, with the same object. It is believed, however, that the Princes of the House of Orleans are much less credulous than the Count of Chambord or he Emperor of Austria as to the possibility of a restora-tion. These projects of fusion, notwithstanding that no great weight is attached to them by the that no great weight is attached to them by the princes, have yet not been entirely rejected by them. Marshal Marmont expresses himself by no means satisfied at the manner in which the plan is carried on in compliance with the wishes of the Countess of Marne, and under her immediate superintendence. All these combinations are kno we to the political persons who have access to the Elysée, and perhaps that knowledge has in no small degree contributed to strengthen the President in his resistance to the exigences of the 'Parliamentarians.' It is, moreover, stated that a geliamentarians." It is, moreover, stated that a general officer, formerly aid desamp to one of the princes of Orleans, has left Paris for Venice, to confer with the Count of Chambord on the "reconciliation." Should it be effected, it will be an anounced officially to the courts of Europe.

Intercourse between flussin and China, [From the North China Matt, Oct. 12]

The Russian ship Stichkoft, which has been lying at Woosung upwards of a month, is the second vessel of the same nation which has arrived at this port, in the expectation of opening a martime trade between Russia and China.

Captain Lindenberg visited our port last year for the same object; but it would appear that the negotiations has not seen as a second contract of the came object; but it would appear that the negotiations has not seen as a second contract of the same object; but it would appear that the negotiations.

tiations he understood his government had open-ed with that of Pekin, for the admission of Russian vessels, at the five ports, on the same terms as other nations, are yet incomplete; and therefore the Taoutae refused permission to Captain Lindenberg to enter his vessel at the custom house. We understand she brought a valuable cargo of fare from Sitka, (N. W. Coast of America.) which was to be exchanged for teas. How absurding does the exclusive spirit of the government restrict the resources of this empire, when by a more liberal interchange of commodities the best products and valuable manufactures of other countries might be availed of by its terming myriads, in exchange for the equally valuable products and manufactures of this country, thereby annually benefiting and this country, thereby in

ning myriads, in exchange for products and manufactures of by mutually benefiting unof the human race. We quite in a London paper, that:—rays be allowed to remain in the state in which she has been held to are proving too great and too, even for Ohnees projudies and The day seems to be approaching metrically scaled interior of that so of the rich and populous islands bare to the scratiny of the Europind and to the indicates of can trade. The sincovery of the informals has already operated to enlaggish nature of the chainese, em have found their way to the said to be amongst the most arts — a proof that even they are not ent and—self contained—as to be golden astractions which exercise known multitudes of the agree with a writer in a I China will not always istunted and etagmant state stor centuries. Events are rapid in their march, eve obstinacy to resist. The diwhen the all but hermetric crast empire as well as of the of Japan, will be laid bare to pean and American mind Suropean and American mind Suropean and American fright transpress of Casifore.

some extent upon the suggistic nature of the Uniase. Some hundreds of them have found their way to the "digging," and are said to be amongst the most ardent of the immigrants—a proof that even they are not so utterly self-nufficient and "self-contained" as to be able to resist those golden attractions which exercise such powerful sway over other people.

By the articles of the last treaty between China and Russia, concluded in 1817, there is nothing said about the maritime trade of the two countries. We cannot understand, therefore, how the overland treaty can in any way affect the right of trading with China by sea, since Sir Henry Pottinger stipulated for, and a treaty was raified, opening the five ports to all nations. If such be the true creating of the words, as we believe, it is childish to argue that, because Kussia has a treaty regulating her overland trade, she is not entitled to the full advantages granted to all nations. Either she fating her overland trade, she is not entitled to the full advantages granted to all nations. Either she must be excluded by a separate treaty forbidding her trading with China by sea, or she, in common with other nations, must be fully entitled to avail of the same privileges as they are; and we are greatly surprised that a powerful and wealthy nation, as she is, does not demand the ratification of the treaty in her case, which was accorded to her with other nations, must be fully entitled to avail of the same privileges as they are; and we are greatly surprised that a powerful and wealthy na-tion, as she is, does not demand the ratification of the treaty in her case, which was accorded to her neighbors. There must be something very rotten in the State, when a great country like Russia, ruled over by a powerful and intelligent sovereign of unlimited away, with ample means in his own hande, neglects to insist on obtaining equal sevan-tages with other countries, less powerful and of much inferior extent with herself.

Mecklenbarg-Schwerin. has been published by

Grand Ducal Government

The following ordinance has been published by the Grand Ducal Government:—

Farensica Farena, &c.

In consideration of the destructive effect produced during the last two years in our dominions, upon public peace and order, by public meetings and political associations, we ordain as follows:—

1. Public meetings for political purposes, and the establishment of political associations, can only be sallowed with permission of our Munister of the Interior.

2. He is empowered to forbid forthwith and adopt such measures as may be requisite to dissolve all such political associations as may be considered permission to the inward peace of the country.

3. Those who take part in meetings or associations which have not received the permission required in No. 1, or which may be forbidden according to measures adopted in No. 2, or who may seek to establish such meetings or associations, will be subject to fine or imprisonment, according the express nature of the of tence and have relating thereto. All local authorities are hereby required to carry into strictest execution the above ordinances, tog-ther with all such measures relating thereto as our Minister of the Interior.

(Rigand) FARNORES.

Given through our Minister of the Interior.

(Rigand) FARNORES.

Egypt

Egypt

We read in the Nonclasse de Marseille:

A heavy fatality hangs over the descendants of Mchemed Ali. Our advices from Egypt bring intelligence, the importance of which is not lessened by its baying been predicted. It appears that Abbas Jacon has fallen into a state of mental importance himself in a manner to create apprehension that himself in a manner to create apprehension that is mind was not sound, but a recent act has sethis mind was not sound, but a recent act has set-

Hamburg dates of the 2nd instant state that the Stadholders of Holstein have resigned in favor of the new Provisional government. In their proclamation, the Stadtholders state that the Germanic Confederation intends to protect the established relations between Schleswig and Holstein. General Legeditsch and the Archduke Leopold of Austria have arrived at Hamburg. The Danish government undertakes the guarantee for the paper money issued by the late Holstein government.

Two thousand Austrians have entered Hamburg. The municipality objected to their town being thus saddled with a garrison, but Prince Schwarzenburg overmied. It is said that in diplomatic circles the necessity of making Renaburg a Diet fortrees has been much insisted on, in order finally to extinguish the jealousies of Schleswig-Holstein and Denmark on this subject. It is already in the occupation of Austrian and Prussion troops.

and Denmark on this subject. It is already in the occupation of Austrian and Prussion troops.

Turkey.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 18th ult., in the Augaburg Gazette, says:—Some time ago a Greek, residing at Fsammatta, one of the faubourgs of Constantinople, embraced Protestantism. A charavert was given to him, and his windows were broken. Sir Stratford Canning having been informed of this, took the Greek under his protection, and caused the Ottoman Porte to arrest the leaders of the disturbance. M de Titoff, the Russian Minister, on the contrary, declared himself in their favor, and caused them to be set at liberty. Sir Stratford Canning was very much dissatisfied, and demanded that the Ottoman Porte should nominate a spiritual chief for the Protestants. To this the Porte consested, and nommated a Protestants.

A letter dated 15th 1sn., says:—

The events in Germacy have caused a great sensation here, and a universal war was expected. Selim Pacha has recently inspected all the fortresses of the empire, giving special attention to those on the Austrian frontier, on the Danube, and the Sava. A copp of observation will be stationed on the Danube; the army commanded by Omer Pacha will continue to occupy the Bosnian provinces, where tranquillity is restored, with the exception of the district of Kraina. The Ottoman government devotes particular attention to the navy. The Turkish flag is showing itself everywhere; there is a Turkish frigate at Genoa, two Turkish men-of-war in English ports, two in the United States, and a frigate at Toulon. All traces of the recent outbreak have disappeared at Aleppo.

Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

An Austrian imperial ordinance, fixing the future government of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, contains the following provisions:—The territory will be divided into the respective provinces of Lombardy and Venice. Licutenants, or statthalters, will be placed at the head of the local administration, the members of which will reside in the cities of Milan and Venice. The statthalters will be immediately responsible to the ministry at Vienna. The Lombardian province is subdivided into the districts of Milan, Bergamo, Breacia, Como, Cremona, Lodi, Mantua, Pavia, and Sandrio; that of Venice into the districts of Venice, Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Verona, and Vicenze.

that of Venice into the districts of Venice, Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Verona, and Vicenze.

Trial of Mr. and Mrs. Sloane.

The first case brought on to day, Feb. 5, was that of George Sloane and Theresa his wife. The public interest has been so strongly excited by the details of the evidence upon which the charge against them was founded, that the court was, shortly after 9 o'clock, thronged with spectators. When the prisoners appeared in the dock, they seemed much affected by the position in which they stood. Sloane came first, with a hurried, agitated step, and, having stood for a moment and looked around him, stooped forward over the front as if to ascertain whether his solicitor was at hand. His wife followed him, her head enveloped in a thick black veil, holding to her face a white handkerchief, and evidently in a state of great mental excitement. She could hardly walk, and after leaning against the dock, for some time, was accommodated with a seat. When asked to plead, she parily trised her veil and looked forward; but with that exception remained covered, and did not once raise her head. She appears to be a sallow complexioned, plain looking little woman, from 30 to 40 years of age, with nothing either strikingly prepossessing or repulsive in her expression. Sloane himself is tall, and like a gentleman in dress and manner. His features are regular, his his man and cospelexion dark, his cheeks suaken, and the face generally rather careworn in character. He wents specialles, and appears to be from 36 to 38 years old. He turned several times to his wite, as if for the purpose of encouraging her, and it appeared to be at his request that a chair was brought to her. When asked to plead to the indictment, he did so without hesitation, but in a tone which betrayed the full consciousness of his degraded position. He then leant forward, and appeared to tell his wife what to any—for in a broken voice she immediately repeated the words which he had used. Not guilty as to the first two counts, but gui

ship Building in Sunderland.

Our local readers, says the Sunderland.

Our local readers, says the Sunderland Herald will be glad to see from the accounts of the shi building of the port, that the year 1859 has no brought that ruin to the trade which we were led to anticipate from the prophecies of Mr. Richmond, and those who took the same ingubrious view of the consequences of repulsing the navigation laws. On the contrary, the year 1850 exhibits a large increase in the number of ships and amount of tonage over any of the last ien years. We find an increase not very far short of 10,000 ones over 1849, and one of upwards of 15,000 over 1848. And along with an increase in the number of vessels built on the Wear, we may point with pride to their daily improving character, both as respects model and tonnage. Sunderlands ships are appreciated out of port, and almost as many were disposed of during 1850 out of Sunderland as in it. We have heard of sailing feats of Sunderland craft that are equal to enything that has been achieved by the cracks of the London or late of Wight wards. And we have no fear that with continued attention on the part of our builders to the qualities of their stuff and the perfection of their models. Sunderland will hold her own with any ship building port of the world. Of course, alarmiats will point to the increase in the ship building of New York in 1850, and will at once claim the difference between the 38,005 tons launched in 1849 and the 51,526 taunched in 1850, as due to the encouragement of British, caused by the repeal of the mavigation laws. Unfortunately for this theory, New York is, of aif our rivals, the one where the cast of ship building most nearly equals that in our own ports. Indeed, with such a reduction in timber as we trust to see at no distant day, we could build cheaper here than at New York. But the increase both on this and the other side of the Alanto is really autivitate to a very much more encouraging reason—and that is the great activity of commerce, consequent in

Another of Minercady's Last Appearances.
On the evening of the 3d inst. Mr Macready made his last appearance previous to his farewell benefit, when, according to the announcement in the bills, he intends to take his leave of the stage for ever. We hope, however, that he has been induced to reconsider his somewhat hasty determination, and to consent to a renewal of his engagement, so as to postpone his final farewell until after the great exhibition; indeed, we not only hope, but, from what occurred last evening, we think it extremely probable that such is the case. The play was "king Lear," and Mr. Macready, during the whole time of the performance, was evidently laboring under deep emotion. He was applicated throughout to the echo by a house crammed to suffocation, and at the end of the malediction acene was called on, and again at the conclusion of the tragedy. He then addressed the audience, thanking them for their kindures, but adding, with marked emphasis, that he should not then say farewell to them for ever; this may mean only that he postpones the delivery of his farewell speech to his benefit night; but it may also mean that he has been induced to yield to the instances of those who, for the honor of our national drama, would desire that it should got be deprived of the services of its greatest living representative just as the sifte of all nations are about to visit our metropolis. From the enthusiastic manner is which the announcement was received by the audience, there can be no doubt but that they understood it in this latter sense, and we sincerely hope that they understood it rightly.

Foreign Masic and the Drama.

At the Italian Quesa they are Another of Mocready's Last Appearances.

Foreign Huste and the Drama. "Dor At the Italian Opera they are preparing "Don Giovanai," and are announcing that the chef d'auere of Mozart will be given in its entiresy, which has never been done here before. Duprez is to sing Don Giovanai; Mmes. Fiorentino, Giuliani, and Sontag, Donna Anna, Elvira, and Zerlina; of course, Lablache, Leporello. The Parisians have never sufficiently understood this magnificent work, and it is to be hoped that they will rid themselves of this just reproach. By a "decision ministerielle," it is decreed that Mile. Rachel is again admitted a member of the Society of the "Comedic Française," to fulfil the ten years of service which she owes to that establishment. In each of the first three years she will have six months' holidays, in the following seven years only three months. She is to play twice a week, and to have 30,000 francs a year; (formerly she had 42,000) this she receives from the government allowance: for extra nights' performances she will be paid by the director, who also is empowered to fix the time of year for her leave of absence.

Last week there was a magnificent soiree given by M. Erard (the hore and nine manufacturer.) Last week there was a magnificent soires given by M. Erard (the harp and piano manufacturer.)

who is one of the richest proprietors here. All the first aristorestes were there. Felix Godefroid was the king of the evening; he made his harp ring, now joyfully, then melancholy; in fact, he played as he only can play—first rate. Madame and M. Oury played most brilliantly a duet for plane and violin, and Mademoiselle Vera sang several morceaux with much feeling and good taste. At Lord Normanby's I heard a first rate violoncello player, M. Moritz van Geldern, solo performer to the king of Holland; he plays in the legitimate true style—no affectation, sound artistic feeling, and gous in composition. He is a pupil of Mendelssohn, and his morceaux give evidence of having profited by that good schooling. Lola Montes is here again, and lives very quietly; she is writing her autooiography for the Pays newspaper.

I just hear of the death of Lortzing, the German composer, who died in his 48th year, at Berlin, on

graphy for the Pays new spaper.

I just hear of the death of Lortzing, the German composer, who died in his 48th year, at Berlin, on the 23d ult. He was engaged to come to London this season, to superintend the production of his opera, "The Czar and Zimmerman," which has been performed on all the stages of Germany within six months of its first appearance, and had one of the greatest successes ever known. Besides that, he wrote "Ali Pasha, of Janina," and various other operas, all of which were successful, being full of flowing natural melodies and great dramatic effects. He also composed a great number of vaudevilles and detached morcesser, particularly for flute and piano, on which instruments he was an excellent performer. Thalberg is writing an opera for her Mejesty's Theatre, to be brought out in June next; Scribe wrote the book for it. The Italians are going to bring out "Tempesta," with another new act added, here; methinks it was found already by half too long in Loadon.

Three performances of "Lucia di Lammermoor" have confirmed the success of the young debutante, Madlle Caroline Duorez, in Paris. Sneis shortly

Three performances of "Lucia di Lammermoor" have confirmed the success of the young débutante, Madile Caroline Duprez, in Paris. She is shortly to appear in the "Elisir d'Amore." They speak also of "Den Giovanni," of which the principal part will be sustained by Duprez, as it was by Garcia, elthough a tenor. Madile. Duprez s voice is a soprano of great brilliancy, sweetness, and compass. Her lower notes are particularly fine, and excited unusual admiration. Her performance affords stonre evidence of the great care taken in her education; and it is not too much to say that, for har age, she is perhaps the most finished débutante who ever appeared on the stage. She has great command of her voice, and her execution is of a neatness and precision which, with the exception of Madame Sontag herself, probably no artuste in Paris can excel or even come up to. Her acting is also wonderfully good, and in the mad scene excited great admiration. On the whole, there has not for years been a more euccessful début, or one more richly deserving the immense applause with which it was hailed by one of the most crowded and fashionable audiences of the season. Additional interest was given to the performance of the evening by the appearance of the veteran Duprez himself, for the first time in the Italian opera of Paris. He performed the part of Edgardo, which was written by Donizetti for Duprez himself. It is needless to enter into an examination of a performance so well known. It was remarked that he performed the part as well on Thursday evening as he has done for many years pass, but that he appeared to be more agitated on the occasion than his daughter. No doubt his anxiety was sore on her than his own account. Throughout the whole evening the reception given to M. Duprez was creditable both to the Parisans and to the performer. For once the Parisans and to the performer force the Parisans and to the performer. For once the Parisans and to the performer.

M. Dervo, the father of diramite on the important occasion of his daught

least so far as the port of Antwerp is concerned.—

Kilner Zeitung.

The Sallors' Strike.—Extract of a letter from Hull:—'No arrengement has yet been come to between the shipowners and seamen here, and beth stand out upon the rates respectively fixed by them. The Sisters, emigrant ship, has not yet sailed, but a crew has been engaged, and have signed articles at the reduced scale of wages. £3 a month, without small stores. Some of the crew were taken to the vessel under an escort of policemen, and they were a good deal hooted by the eramen on snike. The Sisters will sail tomorrow (Sunday) for her destination, New York.—London Trems.

Examples Alouevalist.—The Marsing Chronicle.

merrow (Sunday) for her destination, New York—
London Tiems.

Death of a Journalist — The Maning Chronicle
has a brief notice of Mr. James Harfield, who was
connected with that journal for upwards of twenty
years, and whose death, a few days since, was
learned with much regret by the members of the
London press. His reading, in every department
of hierature, was prodigious, and his memory almost a phenomenos. "On all matters connected
with parliamentary history, precedent and etiquette
in parliamentary history, the control of the
whole the stores of his learning, in every department of knowledge, were always most freely
placed at the command of his friends and colleagues. In least life, Mr. Harfield was a protege
of, and atterwards acted as secretary to, Jeremy
Bentham, who acknowledged his sense of his
young friend's services by bequeathing to him a
magnificent library—London Weekly Nets, Jan.
18.

Latest Intelligence. BY SLECTRIC TRLEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO

LIVERPOOL. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8-11 A. M. FRANCE.

The Monteur publishes a decree, that a census shall be taken on the population of France. It further announces that a British force has blockaded the Port of the Union in the State of

St. Salvador, In the Assembly on Thursday, leave was given to bring in, a motion for the calling together the Counsels General in the case of an insurrection. Paris Borrse, Feb. 7th .- Fives, 96 50; Threes,

PRUSSIA. BERLIN, 5th inst.-In a remarkable article, the ministerial Deutscher Reform advocates the restoration of the old Frankfort Diet.

AUSTRIA. Letters of the 3d instant, from Vienna, contain a detailed confirmation of our correspondent's late report of a conspiracy at Vienna.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTRIN. HAMBRO', 5th mst. - The remains of the Holstein army, about 2,200 men, will proceed to country

puarters in Holstein. They are to commence their march on the 6th netant.

Two Austrian brigades will enter Altono on the th, and from thence will proceed to Readaburg. The Austrian troops will occupy the cities of Huckstadt and Elmsorm.

They occupy all the cities and villages along the ailroad.

The ministerial motion on the papal aggres. making very fair and candid allowance for the omition of the utmost difficulty and responsibiity, cannot think that the ministerial measure is adequate to what the emergency requires, and the epinions of England demand. The Moraing Chronicle says that if it could derive unmixed satisfaction

parison of his position to that of a man raising his arm, and throwing himself into a position of deence, fears that the public will go away with little admiration of the Premier's "plack," or the sincerity and ability of the Ministers to fight the great Protestant battle.

The chief effect of the new bill is evidently of a temperate nature, not so much repressive as antagonistic to enter upon a campaiga with Rome as the Premier proposes, in which the English and Irish Catholics are to take up arms as a perpetual guerilla, instead of seeing an end to it in 1851. We may make up our minds to have it to endure the remainder of the century.

The Morning Post praises Lord John's speech

but withholds its judgment until the bill itself shows the details of the proposed enactments.

The Morning Advertiser is of opinion that great and grievous will be the dissatisfaction caused by the bill, from one extremity of the country to the other, and that the nation will be equally amazed

sho of "Don Giovanai," of which the principal part will be assistanced by Dispere, and twas by Gordin, shlough a tenor. Madlie, Dupter, a voice is a control of the performance of the control of Madame South percell, prehably no artist in the special debate of the performance of the control of Madame South percell, prehably no artist in the special intents is about to reason to mitigate the evils inflicted on the performance of the control of the performance of the control of the percellage of the performance of the verification of the performance of the verification of the performance of the p and indignant at the course which Lord JohnRussell has determined to adopt. where sales have been effected the tura has been decidedly in favor of the purchaser. Polish Odessa who at, off the coast or on passage, has been held with loverable firmness at late rates; very little disposition has, however, been manifested to buy free on board cargoes, and the operations in this branch of business have been more circumscribed this week than for some time past. The millers have made so change in the top price of town manufactured flour; secondary quanties have, in consequence of an active competition with the lower grades of French flour, been very difficult to quit, and have scarcely sold so well as last week. The arrivals from abroad have not been large, but there are good stocks of foreign on the wharves. Fine English maiting barley has come sparingly to hand, and has commanded quite as much money as before. The commencer kinds were, on Monday, juried with a shade lower than on that day semingrit, and the demand has certainly not improved since then. From abroad we have had large supplies of this grain, and grunding qualities have in some cases been sold at rates which importers would not have accepted last week. The transactions is malt have been on quite a retail scale, and the value of the article has undergone no change. The arrivals of oats have been tolerably good, and, added to what was previously afloat at this port, the total quantity has afferded an ample display of samples from on board ship; and the dealers having acted on the reserve, they have managed to buy all but the very finest sorts about 6d, per quarter below former quotations. This decime was partially submitted to on Menday, and more generally this morning. Beans and peas have excited very little attention, and prices have remained about the same as they were last week. Full terms have been asked for Indian corn, but we have heard of no sales for some deys past.

have heard of no sales for some days past

LIVERPOOL, Feb 7, 1851, For a period of five weeks our cotton market has now been subjected to a course of action by the trade, systematically pursued, with the obvious intent of producing some important concession from the rates which were current at the opening of this year. To attain this object, every circumstance at all calculated to depuse, has been eagerly seized upon, such as the excess found to exist in the stock; the increase of recipits apparent at one or two of the shipping ports in America, and some extreme estimates of the crop, which are yet put forth, with statements of an inactive and implied demand for cotton manufactures. These leadures, together with the unstable nature of continental politics, have, from time to time, excited the fears of some timid holders and caused a larger supply to be thrown upon the market, than could be disposed of without inducing great irregularity in prices, and as we have had occasion to report, effecting a decline weekly of about kid per lb. The present week has formed no exception to the preceding ones, either in the tone or character of the transactions, but if anything, since the arrival of the steamer Paulio, 3d lost one or two days have been marked by a deeper degree of depression, the sales on Tuesday and Wednesday last were only about 2500 bales each day. Bayers exemed determined to take even more spatingly than before, though no new fact had appeared sufficient to provoke, or lead to such a proceeding. The intelligence of the error in the stock, is admitted by all to have had a less unfavorable effect upon prices in asserted to be rolled upon continue to give large estimates of the error in the stock, is admitted by all to have had a less unfavorable effect upon prices in a meritant than a deduced in support of the course of this market for post of the stock of the such a proceeding. The intelligence of the perfect of the such a proceeding of the second prices in the stock is admitted by all to have had a less unfavorable effect upon prices in a meritance of the error in the stock, is admitted by all to have had a less unfavorable effect upon prices in the such proceed to estimate of 200,000 bales; confidence in the work of the s producing some important concession from the rate which were current at the opening of this year. To

istence, for a considerably improved anding year-rday, trade. The sales of cotton, for the week anding year-rday, amounted to 23.360 bales, and consisted of 16,450 bales. American; 1.860 Brazil; 1,080 Egyptian; and 4,300

Surats. Of these, the trade have taken 20,620; speculators, 1.730; and exporters, 1.010. The import of the week is 20,947 bales. Stock of American cetton now in this pert is 264,400 bales, against 318,600 same time last year; and of all kinds, 450,800; against 504,700. Fair Uplands are quoted 7½d; fair mobiles, 7½d.; fair Orleans, 7½d. per ib. To day the sales are estimated at 5,000 bales, with a standier feeling.

The transactions in our corn market continue to be on a very limited scale, merely to supply current wants, and prices of both grain and flour are lower. American wheat is quoted at 55, 3d to 6s. 4d per 70 lbs.; Western Canal flour, 18s. 6d to 21s. 6d, per barrel. Indian Corn Northern yellow, 80s. to 30s. 9d; white, 31s 6d to 32s. 6d; and Southern mixed, 20s. to 29s. 6d per 480bs.

The business in lard has been limited to about 40 tons, for which bigher rates have been obtained. Good to fine qualities, 41s. to 45s. 6d per cwt. In beef and pork we have no change to notice Prime American mess beef, 72s. to 80s. per tierce; prime mess perk, 44s. to 65s. per barrel.

The demand for beef during the week has been quiet, and the sales are not to an average extent, but prices have not varied, and fine beef is very firmly held. prices have not varied, and nue beer is very many held.

For pork there has been an active inquiry, which has resulted in several pretty extensive sales, at full prices; leaving the stock in first hands now very low.

There has been more doing in bacon, and the late ar rivals have been well cleared off, at in some instances an advance of its per out on the best descriptions; sale of 300 boxes of a favorite St. Louis brand, has been made at 36s; to arrive. No new hams or shoulder set in the market.

as advance of 1s. per owt. on the best descriptions; a sale of 300 boxes of a favorite 8t. Louis brand, has been made at 36s; to arrive. No new hams or shoulders yet in the market.

A further advance of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. has been made on lard, and the sales for the week reach to about 80 tons.

Cheese, when fine, moves freely, but ordinary qualities are difficult to sell.

There is a better feeling towards tallow, and we advance our quotations 6d. per cwt.

With very heavy arrivals of Black Sea and Egyptian wheat throughout the kingdom, the corn market has ruled extremely dull since our last for all articles; and, though no material decline in American produce has been submitted to, buyers could have operated more favorably. To day, the tendency was still downwards and some forced sales of wheat and flour were made under the quotations. Indian corn also a little lower.

PRICES GURRENT OF AMERICAN PROBUCK AT LIVERFOOL. February 7, 1851.—Beef—(duty free)—United States prime meas. per tierce of 3364 lbs., new, 75s. a 82s. 6d; old, 6ds. a 73s. 6d; ditto, ordinary, 6ds. a 70s. c)d, 6ds. a 66s; India per tierce of 3364 lbs., new, 75s. a 82s. 6d; old, 6ds. a 73s. 6d; ditto, ordinary, 6ds. a 70s. c)d, 6ds. a 66s.; Western do., old, 42s. a 46s.; do. meas, none; do. prime none. Bacon—(duty free)—per owt., Bastern, new, 34s. a 37s.; Western, new, 34s. a 36s.; old, 32s. a 63s.; boulders, old, 21s. a 22s. Hams, dry—(duty, U. B. 7s., B. P. 2s. per cwt)—in salt, duty free, old, 20s. a 23s.; shoulders, old, 21s. a 22s. Hams, dry—(duty, U. B. 7s., B. P. 2s. per cwt)—in salt, duty free, old, 20s. a 43s; ordinary to middling none; inferior and grease, none. Cheese—(duty, U. S. 5s. per owt, B. P., 1s. 6d.)—fine, per owt., duty paid, 40s. a 42s; middling, do., 55s. a 35s.; ordinary, do., 26s. a 32s. Butter—(duty, U. S. 1s. 6d.)—fine, per owt., duty paid, and a 33s. 6d. Wheat—(duty free)—fine, 40s. a 42s. do., per cwt., duty paid, and a 32s. 6d.; Philadelphia. 22s. 9d. a 23s.; Baltimere. 22s. a 23s.; Ohio 23s. a 23s. 6d.; sour. 18

480 lbs., white or Calavanous, none. Linseed Cake—
(outy free)—per ton. £6 lbs. a £75s.

Mesars, R. Mackin & Soms' Circular.

Fribay February 7, 1851.

The English markets this week scarcely support the currencies of the last, for while a steady and extensive consumption exists the supplies of both home grown and foreign wheat continue altogether too much for the trade; here, our proceedings for the past two days have been very inanimate, though we cannot note any occided difference from the reduced rates established by our last report.

With the exception of a few parcels of barley and malt coastwire, and some further imports of oatmeal from Ireland, the fresh supply of British and Irish produce is limited since Monday; the foreign reselpts, at the same time, are merely 4391 sacks Fremch flour. I tou qrs American, one cargo of French, and one of Danube wheat, as reported below. The exports during the last three days are also light.

In describing the state of our market to-day we may briefly remark that, with an abundant display of samples of all descriptions, and a decided reluctance on the part of even needy buyers to purchase more of any article than is absolutely requisite to serve their weekly requirements, the trade in nearly all its bearings exhibited an extremely duli aspect and with very few exceptions, a tendency in prices rather downwards. Under these circumstances the transactions in any kind of British or torsign wheats were very unimportant, and though holders refrained from pressing business at any material reduction, the few sales effected were on somewhat lower terms. Flour being equally difficult to sell. States and Canadian receded 60, per barrel, and French fully 6d, per sack below Tuesday's quotations; the value of Irish remaining little more than nominal

Barley, meeting little inquiry, both maiting and grib ding qualities declined is per qr., and mait barely scutained former prices. Beans and peace, although in slow request, were held at previous rates. Oats, upon a limited demand, were

Mesars. Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular. We have to report another duli week in cotton, with a further decline in American descriptions of § a § d per ib, arising in a great degree from the anxiety of bolders to realize. The market has never recovered

bolders to realize. The market has never recovered from the disappointment caused by the error in the stock at the end of the year, and the tendency has eince been steadily downwards until a decline of Market and Market has been fully established.

Fair Orleans are quoted at 75% d; fair Mobiles. 7% d; fair uplands. 7% d; middling. 7d. a 7% d per lb; inferior and ordinary, 6% d a 7d. per lb. The domaind for yarns and goods in Manchester has partaken of the cuil feeling of this market, the transactions being extremely impifed and prices irregular.

The sales of cotton for the week are 23.350 bales, of which speculators have taken 1.720, and exporters 1.010 bales.

The stock of cotton in this port is estimated at 400.000 bales, of which 318.000 were American. against a total stock at this priod of last year of 604.000 bales, of which 318.000 were American.

The corn market has been even more than usually

of which 318,000 were American.

The corn market has been even more than usually dull, and the sales confined to immediate wants at rather easier rates; Western canal flour being nominally quoted at 20s a 21s, 6d; Philadelphia and Baitlemore 22s; Ohio 22s a 22s, 6d; Canada 71s a 22s, and sour, 18s vd. a 20s per bbl. White indian corn 32s, yellow, 20s cd a 31s; and mixed, 29s dd. a 30s per quarter of 480 lbs. White wheat 6s a 6s, 1d.; red, 5s; 6d a 5s 8d. Indian meal, 14s, 6d, per barrel. The sales of turpentine are 800 barrels, at 6s, 94, per cwt. from store, Common American rosin, in limited demand, at 3s, 3d per cwt.

cet. from stere. Common American rosin, in limited demand, at 3s. 3d per cet.

Markets.

Lornon Money Market, Friday Feb. 7-3 o'cl'k. P. M.—Consols closed 56% to % for money and account. Shares are unsteady, but fitmer than in the morning.

Stars or Faste.—Maxenessira. Thursday, February 6.—The yarn and cloth market remains in a very depressed state, and prices are still very irregular, being governed chiefly by the necessities and circumstances of sellers. There was more inquiry for goods perhaps, than on Tuesday, but in no cases were buyers willing to accept offers without some concessions in prices.—German houses appeared anxious to do business where advantages could be obtained in this way and, indeed. It is known that a good many orders have been held in suspense for the last week or two, which any symptom of the lowest price being reached must bring upon the market. In clothe 26 luch gray printers, which at the corresponding period of last month were quoted at 4s. 3d to 4s. 6d. are seiling at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4%d. ditto, at 4s. 3d to 4s. 6d. are seiling at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4%d. ditto, at 4s. 3d to 4s. 6d. are seiling at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4%d. ditto, at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. are seiling at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4%d. ditto, at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. are seiling at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4%d. ditto, at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. are seiling at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4%d. ditto, at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. freed. remain firm, but 72 read are about 3d. per piece lower; and 77 read, of the same width are also a shade lower. In the last named width of shirtings, of 6d read. (gray.) there is also a more considerable reduction, and goods which were quoted 8s. 10%d to 9s. 9d. a piece, are now 8s. banked with the second water twist. No. 12 at 28d d to 9s. 4 per 1b. has fallen from solven and 5s. 10%d per 1b. No. 20% have given way Md. 30°s as much batter sustained and is all the finer counts, from 50°s upwards they are noninally equal to this day month, but 30°s are about 3d, to 6d per piece for reducing the stability of the cotton market to be revived; but lace dis

Commence on Chains Adairs: Mexico.—Fez 10, 1861.—The memorial of Christian Abby, claiming for astrure and ingrisonment in California, in 1839, and for consequent losses, being taken up for consideration, together with the proofs and documents connected therewith the Beard came to an opinion that the claim is valid against the republic of Mexico, and the same was allowed accordingly; the amount to be allowed subject to the future action of the Board. That of Asmus C. Bredail, claiming for seizure pillage, &c., of schooner Lode, and her cargo, at Corpus Christl. In 1838, being next taken up for consideration, together with the proofs and documents connected therewith the Board came to an opinion that the claim is not valid against the republic of Mexico; and the same was accordingly not allowed. That of James L. Rudolph, claiming for expulsion from Reynosa, on the 5th of April, 1848, and for causequent losses in his business, being next taken up for consideration, together with the proofs and documents connected therewith the Beard came to an opinion that the claim is valid against the republic of Mexico, and the same was allowed accordingly; the amount to be awarded subject to the future action of the Board.

The Stays Convention of South Carotina.—
The election for delegates to a State Convention in South Carolina, in view of the passage of the compromise measures, and to consider the expediency of a secession from the Federal Union, has resulted in the entire triumph of the secession party. The following are the delegates elect, so far as heard from:—

Charleston District—Langdon Cheves, W. P. Finley, Edward Frost, R. W. Barnwell, Charleston Furman, D. E. Huger, Chas. Macbeth, B. F. Dunkin, A. P. Butler, Isaac W. Hayae, Dr. Jac. Bellinger, Mitchell King, Thos. Lehre, T. G. Simmons, C. G. Memminger, Edw. McCready, J. Cumingham, A. G. Magrath, John Schnierle, T. O. Elliott.

Fairfield—The Governor, (Gen. Means,) and

Eniott.
Fairfield—The Governor, (Gen. Means,) and three others, are chosen.
St. Thomus and St. Denmis—George Elfe and Dr J S O'Hear are chosen.
St. Matheus—Messis. O. M. Dantzler and H. A. Haigler are chosen over their opponents.
Claremost—W. Haynesworth, I hos. R. English, F. Sumter, A. C. Spain.
Claremodom—John P. Richardson, D. St. P. Dubose, S. W. Witherspoon.
Chester—Samuel M'Alilley, C. T. Scaife, W. A. Rosborough, Issiah Mobiey.
Orange—Donald Rowe, Michael Grambling, David F. Jamison.
Union—J. Stark Sims, B. H. Rice, J. M. Gadberry, William J. Bobo.
Richard District—Messis. Adams, Gregg, Gladden, De Saussure and Bookter.
St. Bartholomew's Parish—E. St. P. Bellinger, Lewis O'Bryan, David Walker. Daniel S. Henderson. Fairfield-The Governor, (Gen. Means,) and

St. Andrew's Parish—John Rivers and Alexander H Brown.

Lexington—Henry Arthur, J. W. Lee, J. C. Hope.
Newbery-Drayton Nance, James H. Williams,
F. B. Higgins, Peter Moon.
Barnwell Distrist-E. Bellinger, Jr., Col. S. W.
Tretti, J. V. Martin, A. P. Aldrich, W. Graham.
St. Helena Parish-John Fripp and Edward

BRILEFING.

New Orleans and Chagree.—Through Tlokets to San Francisco at reduced rates.—Chagree passengers in meterate at Have at the tee plendid steamhip FaLUON.—On Wednesday, February 26th, at 3 P. M., the splendid double engine steamhip folio, 5,000 teen burthen, Jas. Findley Schenok, Commander, will sail precisely at 3 o'clock, F. M., from her pier at foot of Warran street, N. R., with the government mails, direct for Havana, New Orleans and Chagree. Freight taken to New Orleans at usual rates. Specie only taken enfreight to Havana. Shippers of packages combining fewelry, sold, or silver ware, or any articles commently known as valuables, must specify the value of the shipment in their bills of lading, or the company will not be responsible for any losses on valuable merchandies shipped without such specifications. For passage or freight, apply to

A. O. ROBERTS, 177 West street, corner Warren 28.

DACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR CALL—
fornia and Oregon.—The public is informed that under the arrangements of this company, steamers, inspected and approved by the Navy Department, and carrying the United States mails, will continue to loave Panama and San Fractice on the first and fitteenth days of each month, under detained by unavoidable accident, or the non-arrival of the mails at Panama. The steamers of the first of the month will touch at Acapulco, San Blass. Manatian. San Disco. and Montercy. The steamers of the fifteenth of the month, will touch at Acapulco, but at no other Maximan ports. The following United States mull etempachets are now in the Pacific, one of which will be always in port at each and of the

lowing United States mail steampachets are now in the Piccisio, one of which will be always in port at each end of the router—

GREGON, 1.090 tens.

TENNESSES, 1.300 tens.

PANAMA, 1.057 "NORTHERNER, 1.000 "CALIFORNIA, 1.000 tens.

OLLIMITA, 500 "CAROLINA, 500

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—FOR BELLmen. vis. Southampton.—The U.S. mail stommable
Washington, G.W. Floyd, commander, will sail for Brancar,
vis Southampton, on Saturday, Feb. 22, from pier No. R.
North River, at 12 o, clock, M. Frice of passage in the first
cable, \$120, price of passage in the socond cable, \$60, Are
cappricated surgeon in attached to the chip. All letters
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Notice to Shippers of Fraight—All goods must be cleared, at the Custom Rouse, and the freight paid at the Agent's Office, before the day of departure. Freight will not be received on the day of anilize.

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